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research and a very obvious pro-British bias. Like the description of the political organization it is chiefly valuable because it includes events too recent to have found a place in the older histories of South Africa. The last sections present useful summaries of the economic and social conditions in their latest phase and are based largely on governmental reports. Mr. Worsfold has undertaken to study his subject from every point of view and has managed to convey more information about it than is to be found in any other single volume with which the reviewer is acquainted. The book is, unfortunately, rather carelessly printed. It contains a number of good photographs and a useful map.

An Introduction to English Industrial History. By HENRY ALLSOPP. London: G. Bell & Sons, Ltd., 1912. 8vo, pp. xii+160. 60 cents.

This book is intended to introduce young students to English industrial history and to stimulate their interest in that subject. It is clearly and interestingly written and, in the main, accurate, although the author is disposed, at times, to dogmatize upon doubtful points and to state facts more precisely than our knowledge of them will warrant. This, however, is a fault hardly to be avoided in such a brief survey. It is surprising to discover that nothing is said about the development of English commerce. This is certainly an aspect of industrial history which ought not to be ignored. If space had to be saved the reader could better have spared the chapter on the Peasant's Revolt, which is interesting, to be sure, but far less vital. The book contains two suggestive maps on the density of population in 1700 and in 1800, and a short, rather haphazard, list of books for further reading.

The Coal Miner. By EARL A. SALIERS. Bethlehem, Pa.: Bethlehem Printing Co., 1912. 8vo, pp. 65. \$1.00.

This slender volume is devoted to a study of conditions in the coal mines of the Hocking Valley. The book consists of three brief parts, of which the first treats of the sporadic and unregulated labor disturbances previous to the year 1884. The second part sketches the history of "the organization period" of the Hocking Valley mines, down to the formation of the United Mine Workers' union. The third and most interesting chapter discusses the "Truck System of Payment" and its attempted eradication, which has received but lukewarm support from the miners themselves. Dr. Saliers has compressed a mass of interesting detail into a few readable pages.